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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/060,622	01/30/2002	William R. Worger	IRI05465	8230

23330 7590 03/08/2005

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EXAMINER	
PHAN, TAM T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2144	

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/060,622	WORGER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tam (Jenny) Phan	2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 December 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 January 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This application has been examined. Claims 1-29 are presented for examination.

Priority

2. No priority claims have been made.

3. The effective filing date for the subject matter defined in the pending claims in this application is 01/30/2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims 23-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter of a "data structure per se". Data structures per se are not patentable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mitzenmacher et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,953,503), hereinafter referred to as Mitzenmacher.

8. Regarding claim 1, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method (Title, Abstract) comprising the steps of: pre-placing a message template [preset dictionary] at a

far end communication system of a communication link (Abstract, Figure 1, column 2 lines 20-30, lines 58-65); transmitting by a near end communication system a compressed message related to the message template (column 2 lines 20-30, column 3 lines 22-33); and producing at the far end communication system an uncompressed message (column 2 lines 20-30, column 3 lines 33-52).

9. Regarding claim 2, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of producing includes the step of combining the message template and the compressed message (column 3 lines 33-52).

10. Regarding claim 3, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of combining includes the step of determining by the far end communication system that the compressed message is a request for a message template (column 2 lines 20-30, column 3 lines 22-33).

11. Regarding claim 4, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of combining further includes the step of obtaining a template index from the compressed message to indicate an identity of a requested message template (column 2 lines 20-30, column 4 lines 35-46).

12. Regarding claim 5, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of combining further includes the step of determining by the far end communication system whether the compressed message indicates whether additional parameters are present (column 3 lines 22-33).

13. Regarding claim 6, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of combining further includes the steps of: if the additional parameters are present: removing each additional parameter from the compressed message; and inserting

each additional parameter into the message template (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52).

14. Regarding claim 7, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein there is further included a step of iterating the steps of removing and inserting for each additional parameter (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52).

15. Regarding claim 8, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of transmitting includes the step of generating the compressed message by a template processing function at the near end communication system (column 4 lines 21-46).

16. Regarding claim 9, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of generating includes the steps of: providing a service request message identifier within the compressed message; providing a template on/off flag within the compressed message; and providing a template index within the compressed message (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52, column 4 lines 21-26, lines 35-46).

17. Regarding claim 10, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of generating further includes the steps of: providing an additional parameters are present flag within the compressed message; and providing additional parameters within the compressed message (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52).

18. Regarding claim 11, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of pre-placing includes the step of transmitting an uncompressed message by the near end communication system (column 3 lines 53-65).

19. Regarding claim 12, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of pre-placing includes the step of storing the uncompressed message as a template by a template processing function of the far end communication system (column 2 lines 20-30, lines 58-65, column 4 lines 47-61).

20. Since all the limitations of the claimed invention were disclosed by Mitzenmacher, claims 1-12 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. Claims 13-22 and 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mitzenmacher et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,953,503), hereinafter referred to as Mitzenmacher in view of Lee et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,807,173).

23. Regarding claim 13, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method (Title, Abstract) comprising the steps of: pre-placing a message template [preset dictionary] at a far end communication system of a communication link (Abstract, Figure 1, column 2 lines 20-30, lines 58-65); transmitting by a near end communication system a compressed message related to the message template (column 2 lines 20-30, column 3

lines 22-33); and producing at the far end communication system an uncompressed message (column 2 lines 20-30, column 3 lines 33-52).

24. Mitzenmacher taught the invention substantially as claimed. However, Mitzenmacher did not expressly teach a message compression method wherein the message compression method is provided within a Session Initiation Protocol communication system.

25. Mitzenmacher suggested exploration of art and/or provided a reason to modify the message compression method with other distributed communication systems such as the Session Initiation Protocol communication system (column 1 lines 23-26, lines 61-67, column 2 lines 42-49, column 5 lines 12-16).

26. Lee disclosed a message compression method wherein the message compression method is provided within a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) communication system (Figure 1, column 2 lines 39-55, column 3 lines 18-34, column 4 lines 5-19).

27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the message compression method of Mitzenmacher with the teachings of Lee to provide the compression method with in a SIP communication system in order to reduce the sizes of SIP messages to better utilize low bandwidth connections (Lee, column 1 lines 44-47) since SIP communication systems are often characterized by communication links of low bandwidth and high error rates (Lee, column 38-43).

28. Regarding claim 14, Lee disclosed a message compression method wherein the near end communication system and far end communication system are radio frequency communication systems (Figure 1, column 2 lines 39-55).

29. Regarding claim 15, Lee disclosed a message compression method wherein: the near end communication system comprises a client SIP application or a server SIP application; and the far end communication system comprises a client SIP application or a server SIP application (Figures 1, column 2 lines 39-55, column 3 lines 18-50).

30. Regarding claim 16, Mitzenmacher and Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method for a mobile unit (Mitzenmacher, Title, Abstract; Lee, Figure 1, column 1 lines 50-64, column 2 lines 39-55) comprising the steps of: pre-placing a message template at a server (Mitzenmacher, column 2 lines 58-65, column 3 lines 21-33); transmitting by the mobile unit a compressed message over an RF link, the compressed message related to the message template (Lee, Figure 1, column 3 lines 18-34, lines 35-50); and combining by the server the compressed message and the message template to produce an uncompressed message (Mitzenmacher, column 3 lines 44-52; Lee, column 3 lines 51-58, column 4 lines 5-19).

31. Regarding claim 17, Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein the step of pre-placing includes the steps of: transmitting by the mobile unit the message template; and storing the message template by a template processing function of the server (Figure 1, column 3 lines 35-58, column 4 lines 5-19).

32. Regarding claim 17, Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein the step of transmitting includes the step of generating the compressed message by a template processing function of the mobile unit (column 3 lines 35-58, column 4 lines 5-19, column 11 lines 20-40).

33. Regarding claim 18, Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein the step of generating includes the steps of: providing a service request message identifier

within the compressed message; providing a template on/off flag within the compressed message; and providing a template index within the compressed message (column 3 lines 18-34, lines 51-59).

34. Regarding claim 19, Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein the step of generating further includes the steps of: providing an additional parameters are present flag within the compressed message; and providing additional parameters within the compressed message (column 3 lines 18-50, column 11 lines 20-40).

35. Regarding claim 20, Mitzenmacher and Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein the step of combining includes the steps of: determining by the template processing function of the server whether a compressed message is received; and determining by the template processing function of the server which message template is related to the compressed message (Mitzenmacher, column 2 lines 20-30, lines 58-65, column 4 lines 47-61; Lee, column 3 lines 18-34, column 4 lines 5-19).

36. Regarding claim 21, Mitzenmacher and Lee disclosed a SIP message compression method wherein there is further included the steps of: removing parameters from the compressed message by the template processing function of the server; and inserting the removed parameters into the message template by the template processing function of the server (Mitzenmacher, column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52; Lee, column 3 lines 18-34, column 4 lines 5-19).

37. Regarding claim 25, Mitzenmacher and Lee combined disclose a message compression method (Mitzenmacher, Title, Abstract) comprising the steps of: transmitting by a communication unit a compressed message over an RF link to a server (Lee, Figure 1, column 3 lines 18-34, lines 35-50); and combining by the server the compressed

message with a message template to produce an uncompressed message (Mitzenmacher, column 3 lines 44-52; Lee, column 3 lines 51-58, column 4 lines 5-19).

38. Regarding claim 26, Lee disclosed a message compression method wherein there is further included the steps of: transmitting by the communication unit the message template; and storing the message template by a template processing function of the server (Figure 1, column 3 lines 35-58, column 4 lines 5-19).

39. Regarding claim 27, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein there is further included a step of generating the compressed message by a template processing function of the communication unit (column 4 lines 21-46).

40. Regarding claim 28, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of generating includes the steps of: providing a service request message identifier within the compressed message; providing a template on/off flag within the compressed message; and providing a template index within the compressed message (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52, column 4 lines 21-26, lines 35-46).

41. Regarding claim 29, Mitzenmacher disclosed a message compression method wherein the step of generating further includes the steps of: providing an additional parameters are present flag within the compressed message; and providing additional parameters within the compressed message (column 2 line 66-column 3 line 11, column 3 lines 22-33, column 43-52).

42. Since all the limitations of the claimed invention were disclosed by the combination of Mitzenmacher and Lee, claims 13-22 and 25-29 are rejected.

Conclusion

43. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Porter (U.S. Patent Number 6,163,811) titled "Token based source file compression/decompression and its application" disclosed a software distribution system using both differencing and compression techniques to distribute source files over a network while minimizing the network bandwidth needed to maintain and update a set of source files. A sending computer maintains sets of source files in base and delta form. The delta source files contain difference information allowing a new version of a source file to be constructed, or reconstituted, from a previously reconstituted version. Prior to transmitting a source file in either base or delta form to a receiving computer, the sending computer compresses the source file using a dictionary-based compression scheme. The resulting tokenized source file is stored and then transmitted to the receiving computer along with versioning control information. The receiving computer stores the tokenized source file along with the versioning control information. Upon request, the receiving computer decompresses the tokenized source file(s) and then reconstitutes an updated version of the source using the versioning control information and received decompressed source file(s).

b. Fascenda (U.S. Patent Number 6,466,937) disclosed a method includes the steps of receiving a user request from the user via the user interface and retrieving a template from the client template database based on the user request. The template includes one or more data fields. The method also includes the step of retrieving information from the client transaction database based on the template,

wherein the information relates to the one or more data fields of the template. A page is then displayed based on the template and the information relating to the one or more data field.

c. Brid et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,772,144) title "Method and apparatus for applying an adaptive layout process to a layout template" disclosed a system retrieves a first template associated with data identified in a data request. A second template is generated using the first template and a device description, which is associated with a device generating the data request. The first template is device independent and the second template is associated with the specific device generating the data request as well as the first template. The second template defines a data presentation format for displaying the requested data on the type of device that generated the data request. The second template is stored in a cache, which allows the second template to be used with multiple sets of data without regenerating the template. The requested data is retrieved from a data source and formatted based on the second template. The formatted data is then transmitted to the device generating the data request.

44. Refer to the enclosed PTO-892 for details and complete listing of other pertinent prior art of record.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tam (Jenny) Phan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3930. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Cuchlinski can be reached on (571) 272-3925. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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